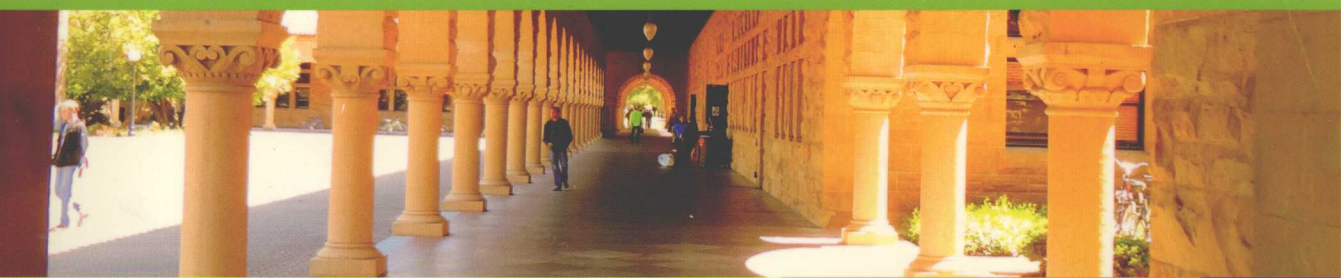


A级

高等学校

英语应用能力考试

专项技巧与实战训练教程



刘晓毅◎主编



(附送光盘一张)



暨南大学出版社
JINAN UNIVERSITY PRESS



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前言

高等学校英语应用能力考试 (Practical English Test for College) A 级是教育部批准实行的一项教学考试, 主要针对较优秀的大专院校学生。本书编者以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》为依据, 结合课堂教学及考前辅导等实践经验, 广泛研究同类书籍, 取其精华, 编写出《高等学校英语应用能力考试专项技巧与实战训练教程 (A 级)》。

本书内容分为两大部分: ①专项技巧与同步强化训练; ②全真模拟实战训练。为方便教师使用本书, 督促学生独立思考、自主学习, 本书另附独立答案册。

鉴于目前高职院校课时紧, 基础英语课时有压缩减少的趋势, 所以培养学生自主学习的能力就显得尤为重要。本书按照 A 级考试试题结构, 针对五个专项 (听力、语法、阅读、翻译、写作) 的知识点、考点、解题技巧、真题示例做了细致深入而全面的分析, 便于学生课后备考和教师考前辅导。单个专项技巧阐述完后, 学生可进行同步强化训练, 所讲的考点和考试技巧在此得到体现和强化, 学生可以马上检验是否掌握相关知识点和技巧。在攻破五个专项后, 学生可进行第二部分的全真模拟实战训练。本书体现了较强的系统性、针对性和强化性, 能够有效地帮助考生掌握 PRETCO 的所有考点, 并使考生得到充分的同步实战训练, 具有较高的备考训练价值。

本书由广东环境保护工程职业学院英语教研室编写, 编者均来自高职院教学一线的骨干教师, 并有多年的英语教学经验。由于时间仓促, 加之编者水平有限, 错误在所难免, 望同行和读者批评指正。

编者

2011 年 5 月 7 日

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第一部分 专项技巧与同步强化训练

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Short Dialogues

Section A 共有五组短对话，每组对话只读一遍，每题一分，共占全卷总分值的 5%。该部分一般为日常对话，句子结构和内容简单明了，而且题型相对稳定，大部分考题是针对第二个人的讲话内容设问。所问的问题中特殊疑问句所占比例较大，涉及 “what, where, when, why, who, whose, how” 等。

(一) 应试技巧与真题示例分析

1. 判断地点、职业、人物关系题

在浏览选项的过程中，很容易判断此类题会问的问题。当看到四个选项均为地点，我们即可预测问题是 “Where are the two speakers?” 或 “Where does the conversation most probably take place?” 当看到四个选项均为职业时，我们即可预测题目是 “What is the woman/man?” 当看到四个选项均为人物关系如 doctor and patient 时，我们即可预测题目是 “What’s the probable relationship between the two speakers?” 解题的关键是捕捉有场景特征的关键词，迅速判断出对话所发生的地点 (where)、谈话者的身份 (who)、职业 (what) 以及相互关系 (relationship)。下表是对此类题型关键词的归纳：

Key words	Where	Who	Relationship
menu (recommend), order (take the order), bill, delicious, tasty, dish, drink, dessert, reserve a table, food, snack, soup, course, coffee, tea, sandwich, burger	at a restaurant	waiter/waitress	waiter/waitress and customer
medicine, pill, tablet, capsule (胶囊), syrup (糖浆), prescription/prescribe, headache/stomachache/toothache, examine temperature, fever, cold, blood pressure, sore throat, hurt, dentist, test result, anything wrong with, check	at the hospital	doctor/nurse	doctor/nurse and patient
renew, borrow, lend, keep the book, due, return, find, shelf	in the library	librarian	librarian and students



(续上表)

Key words	Where	Who	Relationship
single room, twin room, double room, reception desk, room number, reserve a room, facility, check in, check out, bathroom, shower, key	in a hotel	receptionist	receptionist and customer
flight, flight number, seat belt, depart, departure time, arrival time, take off, land, cancel, terminal, see off, schedule, boarding gate, passport	at the airport/in the plane	hostess	hostess and passenger
platform, timetable, pull in, pull out, leave for, train, ticket	at railway station	attendant (乘务员)	attendant and passenger
stamp, envelope, postage, mail, parcel, telegram, air mail, ordinary mail, send, post card, letter	in the post office		
What can I do for you? I am looking for... , size, color, prize, cost, refund, cheap, expensive, change, available, on sale	in the shop	shop assistant/ clerk	shop assistant/clerk and customer
checking account, saving account, draw, deposit, open/close an account, credit card, cash the check (兑现支票), interest (利息)	in the bank	teller (出纳)	teller and depositor
haircut, dye (染发), hairdresser, hair stylist, set one's hair, hair style, shampoo	in the barber's	barber/hairdresser	barber/hairdresser and customer

[真题1] 2005年1月

A. At a bank. B. At a railway station. C. At an airport. D. At a parking lot.

Transcript:

A: John, listen. It is the final call for Flight CA103.

B: Yes, let's hurry. Where is Gate 9?

Q: Where are the two speakers?

(Key: C)

[示例1]

A. In his bedroom. B. In his bathroom. C. In his father's room. D. In his father's car.

Transcript:

A: Hurry up, Dick. I have got a train to catch.

B: I am shaving. I will be out in a minute.

Q: Where is Dick?

(Key: B)

[示例 2]

A. Patient and doctor.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Husband and wife.

D. Father and daughter.

Transcript:

A: Have you found anything wrong with my stomach?

B: Not yet. Please come back for the test result tomorrow.

Q: What's the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

(Key: A)

2. 逻辑推理题

逻辑推理题一般考查对整个对话内容的理解,而不是对一两个单词的捕捉。主要的提问方式有:

- What does the woman/man imply?
- What can you infer from the conversation/man's response?
- What can we learn from the conversation?
- What does the woman/man mean?
- What's the woman/man likely to do/going to do?

要求学生根据对话所提供的信息、暗含的内容和说话人的语气等进行合理的推断。

[真题 2] 2008 年 6 月

A. She is busy at the moment.

B. She is Diana's friend.

C. She has an appointment with Diana.

D. She wants Diana to do her hair.

Transcript:

A: Sorry, Madam. I am afraid Diana is busy the whole afternoon.

B: But Diana always does my hair.

Q: What does the woman imply?

(Key: D)

[真题 3] 2005 年 12 月

A. Prepare a price list.

B. Go to the Brown Company.

C. Send a parcel by post.

D. Mail a price list.

Transcript:

A: Could you send this price list to the Brown Company?

B: Certainly. I will do it right away. Should I send it by airmail?

Q: What is the woman likely to do?

(Key: D)

[示例 3]

A. The caller dialed the wrong number.

B. George Perry is not at home right now.

C. George Perry isn't at work right now.

D. The caller may speak to someone else.

Transcript:

A: May I speak to George Perry, please?

B: Nobody by that name works here.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

(Key: A)

3. 建议及请求题

有时候会使用一些表示建议的句型,如“Do you mind...? May I...? Shall we...? What about...?”但有时候却没有用明显的建议句型,听的时候要把注意力放在说话者所提出的建议内容上。

〔真题4〕2005年12月

A. Seeing a film.

B. Attending an evening party.

C. Having another try.

D. Finding a better theatre.

Transcript :

A: How do we spend this evening?

B: An evening at the cinema will be good.

Q: What's the woman's suggestion for the man?

(Key: A)

4. 数字题

数字题可以是问时间、价格、年龄等。做此类题时（包括 Section 2 涉及数字的题目）最好边听边在草稿上作相关数字的记录作为参考，以便做出最后的选择。通常，听力录音中会出现选项中四个数字的其中几个，需要考生进行简单的加减乘除，或者进行剔除选择。考听力的同时也考查短暂记忆能力。听的过程中，注意和数字相关的一些词如“double/twice; half; early/late; fast/slow; three times”。

〔真题5〕2005年1月

A. \$150.

B. \$ 200.

C. \$300.

D. \$400.

Transcript:

A: Can I rent a room for two weeks? I am not sure whether I will stay for a whole month.

B: Yes. It is \$150 a week but only \$ 400 a month.

Q: How much will the man pay if he rents the room for two weeks?

(Key: C)

[示例 4]

A. 8:53.

B. 8:57.

C. 9:00.

D. 9:03.

Transcript :

A: What is the time by your watch?

B: Eight fifty three, but my watch is ten minutes slow.

Q: What is the exact time now?

(Key: D)

5. 原因及结果题

侧重对原因的考查，注意表原因的连词如 “because, since, as, for, result from, due

正确选择。

[真题6] 2005年6月

- A. He didn't like that computer. B. He didn't find what he liked.
C. The price of the computer was too high. D. That type of computer was sold out.

Transcript:

A: Did you buy the type of computer you wanted?

B: No, I didn't. It was too expensive.

Q: Why didn't the man buy the computer?

(Key: C)

6. 同义词组转换及习语题

此类题考查学生对一些固定搭配、短语和句子习语的理解，通常在选项当中会出现他们的同义词或同义表达，因此，平时要注意积累。以下是一些同义词组和习语的归纳：

short on/short of = lack crowded = too many people appeal to = interested in
behind the schedule = delay expensive = price is high couldn't agree more = totally agree

〔示例5〕

- A. The train is crowded. B. The train is late. C. The train is on time. D. The train is empty.

Transcript:

A: I am sorry, Madam. The train is somewhat behind the schedule. Take a seat, please.

B: Thank you. I will just sit here and wait.

Q: What do we know about the train from the conversation?

(Key: B)

7. 细节题

顾名思义, 细节题考的是对听力内容中一个点的捕捉。在浏览选项的过程中, 考生可以对问题进行积极的预测并有针对性地捕捉某个细节。如示例 6, 四个选项均为月份, 在听的过程中应注意相关月份的信息并做出正确的判断。

【示例6】

- A. In May. B. In August. C. In February. D. In September.

Transcript:

A: That famous novelist Paul Smith's new novel is coming out in February.

B: We probably won't be able to find a library copy until May.

Q: When can you read Smith's new novel in the library?

(Key: A)

8. 总结对话主旨题

此类题的提问方式通常是 “What are the two speakers/they talking about?” 考查考生对两位说话者说话内容的总体理解。

[真题 7] 2006 年 12 月

- A. Travelling in the Northeast. B. Having a race in the snow.
C. Booking tickets for the winter holiday. D. Visiting a friend in the Northeast.

Transcript:

A: Winter is the best time to visit the Northeast, because the snow there is beautiful.

B: You are right. That is why we are planning to go there next week.

Q: What are they talking about?

(Key: A)

（二）同步强化训练

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 30 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. Green. B. Black. C. Red. D. Silver.
2. A. He doesn't like dancing. B. He has no time to dance.
C. He wants to be alone. D. He has an appointment.
3. A. \$50. B. \$200. C. \$100. D. \$60.
4. A. In the bank. B. In the post office.
C. In the shop. D. At the restaurant.
5. A. Professor Li's house. B. Professor Li's office.
C. On her way home. D. Classroom.
6. A. Taxi. B. Subway. C. Train. D. Bus.
7. A. Tie. B. T-shirt.
C. Birthday cake. D. Birthday card.
8. A. In the supermarket. B. In the library.
C. In the hotel. D. At the restaurant.
9. A. She is on vacation. B. She is ill.
C. She has attended another meeting. D. She is at her mother's house.
10. A. He thinks the art museum is not worth visiting.
B. He is tired of visiting the art museum.
C. He has been to the art museum a hundred times.
D. He has been looking forward to visiting the art museum again.
11. A. Doctor and patient. B. Waiter and customer.
C. Shop assistant and customer. D. Barber and customer.
12. A. Walk the woman home. B. Lend her a bike.
C. Give the woman a ride. D. Lead the woman to the bus stop.
13. A. He will go to the seminar. B. He is going to see Mina.
C. He doesn't like seminar. D. He will see a dentist.
14. A. An earthquake in Japan. B. Japan's history.

- C. Introduction to Japan.
15. A. Two. B. Three. C. Eight. D. Six.
16. A. Read more research reports. B. Send the report to him. C. Improve some parts of her paper. D. The man misses the movie.
17. A. The movie is worth watching. B. The man misses the movie. C. The movie is boring. D. The movie is not good enough.
18. A. Go back to get the umbrella. B. Listen to the weather report. C. It's no need to wait for her. D. It's no need to get his umbrella.
19. A. 7: 00. B. 8: 00. C. 8: 05. D. 9: 00.
20. A. Take the bus. B. Take Bus 14. C. Take Bus 40. D. Find another theatre.
21. A. He has no time to tell her how to get there. B. He doesn't know where to find the shopping mall. C. He is unwilling to tell her where the shopping mall is. D. There is no shopping mall nearby.
22. A. Teacher and student. B. Conductor and passenger. C. Salesman and customer. D. Boss and secretary.
23. A. Her parents are Americans. B. She spent her early years in America. C. She is good at learning English. D. She is an American native.
24. A. Watched a film. B. Read books. C. Danced. D. Shopped with friends.
25. A. She didn't want to watch TV. B. She wanted to go to bed. C. The TV program was boring. D. Her study was disturbed.
26. A. She is wondering. B. She will wash the clothes later. C. She has already washed the clothes. D. The man should wash the clothes.
27. A. Cold and windy. B. Sunny and windy. C. Warm and humid. D. Rainy and cloudy.
28. A. Washington. B. New York. C. Los Angeles. D. Florida.
29. A. Go to see a doctor. B. Have a good rest. C. Stay in bed. D. Take the medicine.
30. A. There is no Psychology course any more. B. The course may not be so good now. C. Psychology course is difficult to understand. D. Professor Smith is tired of the course.

Section B Short Conversations

Section B (short conversations) 共有两个对话，每个对话后有 2~3 个问题，共 5 小题，占总分值的 5%，该部分录音播放两遍。

（一）应试技巧与真题示例分析

此部分难度不大，题型与 Section A 也很相似，大部分题目是针对 6 个 W (What, When, Who, Where, Why, Whose) 和 1 个 How 来提问。解题的关键是把听录音和看选项结合起来。由于对话相对较长，信息较多，做 Section B 的技巧有：

Pre-Listening: 听录音前, 首先需要快速浏览选项, 预测对话内容和出题的点, 即提问的方向, 有的放矢。

First-Listening: 听第一遍的时候, 应该边听边选或者边听边在草稿纸上做简单笔记。通常听到什么选什么, 如果录音同时出现 4 个选项中的 2 个或者 3 个选项, 考生应该在草稿纸上作简单记录, 或者依赖短暂记忆选择正确选项。

Second-Listening: 已经知道问题的情况下, 第二次听主要是检查, 并对不确定的选项进行最后的选择。

[真题 1] 2005 年 6 月

1. A. Sightseeing around the city. B. Attending a meeting.
C. Shopping in the city. D. Giving a party.
2. A. This afternoon. B. This evening.
C. Tomorrow morning. D. Tomorrow afternoon.
3. A. At the party. B. At the meeting. C. In the office. D. In the hotel.

分析：听录音前浏览选项，我们可以判断此对话大概关于行程的安排。第一题应该是关于“what to do”之类的问题，第二题是 when，第三题是 where。我们的推测不一定与录音的思路和内容完全一致，但考生必须做出积极的预测。下面是此对话的原文：

M: Where have you been, Mary? I didn't see you the whole morning.

W: Peter took me **sightseeing** around the city.

这个信息与第一题陈选项完全一致,第一次听时我们便可先把A选项勾起,第二次听时便可完全确认。

M: I see. Are you doing anything this evening?

W: Nothing special. But I am leaving for Shanghai tomorrow morning.

这个信息与第二题 C 选项完全一致，第一次听时我们便可先把 C 选项勾起，第二次听时便可完全确认。

M: Good! Could you come to my house this evening? We're having a small **party**.

这个关键词与第三题 A 选项一致，可勾起再作进一步判断

W: I'd love to. Is there anyone I know?

M: Yes. I've also invited Peter.

W: That's great. I'll be there.

M: Please come by around six if you can.

W: OK, see you then!

Questions:

1. What was Mary doing this morning?
2. When will Mary leave for Shanghai?
3. Where can Mary meet Peter again?

(Key: 1. A 2. C 3. A)

[示例 1]

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A. He caught a bad cold. | B. He hurt himself. |
| C. He had a fever. | D. He got a headache and cough. |
| 2. A. To drink a lot of water only. | B. To stay in bed. |
| C. To go to see the doctor immediately. | D. To watch the basketball match. |

分析: 录音开始前浏览选项, 我们可以判断此对话大概是关于生病以及对生病的人提出建议。据推测, 第一题应该是关于身体出了什么问题或有什么病; 第二题就是关于提出的意见。第二题的四个选项信息均出现在录音原文中, 在听的过程中必须对每个选项做出简单记录才可得出正确答案。下面是此对话的原文:

M: Mum, I don't feel well.

这个信息与第一题 D 选项完全一致, 可确定是正确选项

W: Oh, dear. What's wrong?

M: I don't know. I have got **a headache and cough**, and my back aches too.

W: You'd better stay **in bed until** tomorrow. **If you are not better by then**, I will **take you to see the doctor**.

M: I feel a little thirsty. Can I have some water?

W: Of course, dear. **Drink plenty of water and try this medicine three times a day**.

M: OK. Can I **watch the basketball match on TV**, Mum?

W: **No**, you must lie down and have a rest.

M: It's quite dull and uncomfortable, Mum. How long shall I stay this way?

W: Don't worry, dear. You will be back to normal soon.

Questions:

1. What's wrong with the boy?
2. What does the mother ask the boy to do?

(Key: 1. D 2. B)

(二) 同步强化训练

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are 10 recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

Conversation 1

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. On Sundays. | B. On Mondays. | C. On Saturdays. | D. On Wednesdays. |
| 2. A. 9:05. | B. 7:10. | C. 8:00. | D. 9:45. |

Conversation 2

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. The formal atmosphere. | B. The friendly colleagues. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

- C. The good salary. D. The chance for promotion.
2. A. They use first name with their colleagues.
B. They usually use family name with their colleagues.
C. They use first name with friendly colleagues only.
D. They always use family name with senior executives.
3. A. The computers weren't often updated.
B. Senior executives were not friendly.
C. The staff had shorter holidays.
D. The colleagues wore casual clothes.

Conversation 3

1. A. In a bank. B. In a bookstore. C. In a supermarket. D. In a library.
2. A. His bankbook. B. His ID card. C. His checkbook. D. His passport.

Conversation 4

1. A. A double room for two nights. B. A twin room for two nights.
C. A single room for three nights. D. A twin room for three nights.
2. A. About six in the evening on April 10th. B. About seven in the evening on April 13th.
C. About seven in the evening on April 16th. D. About six in the evening on April 13th.
3. A. A room with a good view. B. A room with shower.
C. A room with air-conditioner. D. A room beside the lake.

Conversation 5

1. A. Ella. B. Karl. C. Jacky. D. Bell.
2. A. A piece of news. B. A joke.
C. A little white lie. D. A moving story.
3. A. It means an awful excuse.
B. It means a hurting excuse.
C. It means an excuse which will upset and frustrate others.
D. It means an excuse which can protect others or avoid hurting others.

Conversation 6

1. A. He had got an interview. B. He went to a party.
C. He went shopping. D. He went to watch a film.
2. A. Difficult. B. Easy. C. Tricky. D. Nervous.
3. A. She thinks Steve has slim chances to get the job.
B. She is indifferent to Steve.
C. She believes Steve will get the job.
D. She thinks it is disappointing.

Conversation 7

1. A. To book a ticket. B. To make a reservation.
C. To order a meal. D. To make an appointment.
2. A. On the second floor. B. On the main floor.
C. In the back. D. In the front.

3. A. *Three Tigers*.
B. *Sleeping Beauty*.

- C. *Snow White*.
D. *A Love Story*.

Conversation 8

1. A. Beer.
C. Cooking.
2. A. Husband and wife.
C. Boss and employee.

- B. Clean the room.
D. Housework.
B. Teacher and student.
D. Clerk and buyer.

Conversation 9

1. A. Go to see the dentist.
C. Pick up her brother.
2. A. A slave.
C. A mother.
3. A. Make some popcorn and watch a film.
C. Clean the room.

- B. Meet Julie.
D. Cook the dinner.
B. A child.
D. A nanny.
B. Take a walk.
D. Read the history assignment together.

Conversation 10

1. A. In a bookstore.
C. In a classroom.
2. A. English.
C. Biology.
3. A. He never listens to his students.
C. He is an excellent professor.

- B. In the library.
D. In a dorm.
B. Introduction to British Literature.
D. Chemistry.
B. He is a boring man.
D. He used to teach Biology.